Important Coins of the Islamic World

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Cover illustrations:

Lot 34 *(front);* Lot 23 *(back);* Lots 77 and 118 *(inside front cover);* Lots 92 and 93 *(inside back cover)*

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Order of Sale

Monday 23 April 2012

Starting at 2.00 pm

Arab-Sasanian and related issues	lots	1-30
Arab-Latin coinage	lots	31-33
An Umayyad dinar of the ‘Mine of the Commander of the Faithful’	lot	34
Other Umayyad dinars	lots	35-37
Two Important Umayyad dirhams dated 78h	lots	38-39
Other Umayyad post-Reform dirhams and fals	lots	40-73
Abbasid coins	lots	74-104
Spain and North Africa	lots	105-113
Ikhshidid and Fatimid coins	lots	114-122
Coins of the Crusades and the Normans of Sicily	lots	123-124
Arabia, Oman and the Gulf	lots	125-129
Kingdom of Syria	lot	130
Seljuq of Rum	lots	131-135
Ottoman	lots	136-139
Samanid, `Alid, Ziyarid and Buwayhid	lots	140-147
Ilkhanid	lots	148-157
Jalayrid	lots	158-163
Qajar	lot	164

Starting at 4.00 pm

Four Iconic Greek Coins — see separate catalogue

‡ **Lots marked with a double dagger** are sold under Temporary Admission regulations (see Important Information for Buyers).

The condition of most of the coins and medals in this catalogue is described by the use of conventional numismatic terms. For an explanation of these expressions or for any further information, clients are invited to contact us directly.

‡1
ARAB-SASANIAN, KHUSRAW II TYPE
Drachm, ŠY (Shiraz) YE20 = 31h

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II to right with name in Pahlawi before; in margin, *jayyid*.
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants; date to left, mint to right
WEIGHT: 3.77g
REFERENCE: Album F6 RRR
CONDITION: *About extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-5,000

NOTE: One of the very first Arab-Sasanian drachms produced, this extremely rare type is the earliest issue to copy coins of Khusraw II. A related issue of Yazdigerd III type drachms, also with *jayyid* in the margin, is known from the same mint and date (Album 2-3), but these employ Hijri dates (31 or 33h) rather than the Yazdigerd regnal year used here.

2
ARAB-SASANIAN, `ABDALLAH B. AL-ZUBAYR
Drachm, KRMAN-ANWAT (uncertain location in Kirman) 63h

OBVERSE: In first and second marginal quadrants: *lillah* – APD BPRWYAN
WEIGHT: 3.56g
REFERENCE: SICA I, p.20, note 98 (citing a single, unpublished, example in the Bibliothèque Nationale)

CONDITION: *Graffiti on obverse, very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

3
ARAB-SASANIAN, MUS`AB B. AL-ZUBAYR
Drachm, BCRA (al-Basra) 66h

OBVERSE: In margin: *Mus`ab – hasabahu Allah*
WEIGHT: 4.10g
REFERENCES: Album 17 RR; Walker p.102, I.42
CONDITION: *Light deposit, extremely fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

‡4
ARAB-SASANIAN, `ABDALLAH B. KHAZIM
Drachm, ANBYR (Anbir) 69h

OBVERSE: Hephthalite legend before bust; in margin: *tamgha - bismillah* - uncertain Pahlawi inscription
REVERSE: Legend in four quadrants of margin, partly in Pahlawi and partly in Hephthalite
WEIGHT: 3.74g
REFERENCE: Walker p.129, 250
CONDITION: *Extremely fine and rare thus*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

NOTE: Significantly rarer than similar drachms of year 68h.

5
ARAB-SASANIAN, HUMRAN B. ABAN
Drachm, ART (Ardashir Khurra) 72h

OBVERSE: In margin, starting in second quadrant: *bismillah – Humran bin Aban*
WEIGHT: 2.75g
REFERENCES: SICA I, 31; SCC 135
CONDITION: *Clipped to the approximate weight of a post-Reform dirham, very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

6
ARAB-SASANIAN, TALHA B. `ABDALLAH
Drachm, SK (Sijistan) 65h

OBVERSE: In margin: *Talha lillah*
WEIGHT: 3.92g
REFERENCES: cf SCC 86 [dated 64h] and 100 [dated 66h]
CONDITION: *Obverse stained, reverse lightly cleaned, very fine to good very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

NOTE: Apparently an unpublished date, although not a surprising one as coins of Talha from Sijistan dated 64h and 66h are known (see SICA I, p.25)

7
ARAB-SASANIAN, BISHR B. MARWAN
Drachm, AKWLA (Aqola, near al-Kufa) 73h

OBVERSE: In margin: AN – *bismillah Muhammad – rasul Allah*
REVERSE: Standing figure raising hands in attitude of prayer and flanked by two attendants. He wears a robe whose upper part is decorated with a herring-bone pattern above a border of vertical lines going down to the hem. To left, date **in Pahlawi numerals;** to right, mint signature.
WEIGHT: 3.66g
REFERENCES: Album 27.1; cf Treadwell A5-A8 [dated 74h]
CONDITION: *Apparently a plated piece with traces of a base metal core visible, very fine and apparently unpublished*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

NOTE: 'Caliph Orans' drachms of Aqola are known for the years 73h, 74h and 75h. This appears to be the only known coin dated 73h to use numerals for the date: all the examples listed by Treadwell dated 73h have the year written in words (SHFTAT), while all coins of 74h and 75h employ Pahlawi numerals, as on this specimen (and see also lot 8 below). Further evidence that this coin may date from late in 73h comes from the presence of the short Pahlawi legend AN (?) in the first quadrant of the obverse margin, which is standard on coins dated 74h but not otherwise found on examples dated 73h. The decoration on the caliph's robe is similar to issues of 73h, however, with Treadwell A2 and A3 perhaps the nearest in style.

8
ARAB-SASANIAN, BISHR B. MARWAN
Drachm, AKWLA (Aqola) 74h

OBVERSE: In margin: AN – *bismillah Muhammad – rasul Allah*
REVERSE: Standing figure raising hands in attitude of prayer and flanked by two attendants. He wears a robe whose upper part is decorated with a diaper pattern above a border of vertical lines going down to the hem. To left, date in Pahlawi numerals; to right, mint signature.
WEIGHT: 3.89g
REFERENCES: Album 27.1; Treadwell A8
CONDITION: *Very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

9
ARAB-SASANIAN, BISHR B. MARWAN and ZAYD B. ABI ZIYAD
Drachm, GD (Jayy) 74h

WEIGHT: 3.21g
REFERENCES: Album 27.2 RRR; Walker p.109, Th.13 = Gaube 36 = Treadwell p.268 'unique'
CONDITION: *Almost very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-4,000

NOTE: The legend in the obverse margin is a combination of the standard *bismillah* followed by a lengthy inscription in Pahlawi, recently interpreted as the name of a local governor, Zayd b. Abi Ziyad (see Album 27.2, note).

10
ARAB-SASANIAN, QATARI B. FUJA`A
Drachm, ART (Ardashir Khurra) 75h

OBVERSE: In margin: *la hukm illa lillah*
WEIGHT: 3.73g
REFERENCE: SICA I, 33-34
CONDITION: *Cleaned, small flan lamination in reverse margin, otherwise good very fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

11
ARAB-SASANIAN, QATARI B. FUJA`A
Drachm, BYŠ (Bishapur) 75h

OBVERSE: In margin: *la hukm illa lillah*
WEIGHT: 4.10g
REFERENCE: SICA I, 193ff
CONDITION: *Small patch of staining in reverse margin, about extremely fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

12
ARAB-SASANIAN, QATARI B. FUJA`A
Drachm, DA (Darabjird) 75h

OBVERSE: In margin: *la hukm illa lillah*
REVERSE: In margin: isolated Pahlawi letter at 1 o'clock
WEIGHT: 3.98g
REFERENCES: Album 33; SICA I, p.30, note 168
CONDITION: *Very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

NOTE: Although drachms have been published bearing the mint-signature DA combined with another place name (such as Jahrum), the note in SICA appears to be the only reference to a coin from DA alone.

13
ARAB-SASANIAN, QATARI B. FUJA`A
Drachm, TART (Tawwaj) 75h

OBVERSE: In margin: *la hukm illa lillah*
WEIGHT: 4.14g
REFERENCES: Album 33; SCC 154
CONDITION: *Some deposit, good fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

14
ARAB-SASANIAN, QATARI B. FUJA`A
Drachm, YZ (Yazd) 75h

OBVERSE: In margin: *la hukm illa lillah*
WEIGHT: 3.72g
REFERENCE: SCC 155, *same reverse die*
CONDITION: *Some deposit, good fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

15
ARAB-SASANIAN, QATARI B. FUJA`A
Drachm, KRMAN-BN (uncertain location in Kirman) 77h

OBVERSE: In margin: *la hukm illa lillah*
WEIGHT: 4.00g
REFERENCES: Album 33; SICA I, 320
CONDITION: *Good fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

16
ARAB-SASANIAN, ANONYMOUS KHARIJITE ISSUE
Drachm, ART (Ardashir Khurra) 76h

OBVERSE: In front of bust: LWYTW DATWBR | BLA YYZTW ('There is no justice except from God')
In margin: *bismillah - la hukm illa lillah*
WEIGHT: 3.16g
REFERENCES: Album 34 RRR [date not listed]; cf Gaube 116 [75h]
CONDITION: *Evenly clipped and with slight edge damage, good fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £5,000-7,000

NOTE: This very rare issue of Kharijite coins featuring the remarkable Middle Persian rendering of the slogan *la hukm illa lillah* appears to have been struck alongside the coinage of Qatari b. Fuja`a. This coin is apparently the first recorded example of the type dated 76h.

17
ARAB-SASANIAN, AL-HAKAM B. NAHIK and AL-HAJJAJ B. YUSUF
Drachm, WYHC (Arrajan) 77h

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II right with *al-Hajjaj* | *Yusuf* before.
In obverse margin, starting in second quadrant: *bismillah duriba – al-Hakam b. Nahik*
WEIGHT: 3.80g
CONDITION: *Dark toning, very fine and of the highest rarity, apparently unpublished*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-4,000

NOTE: Like the rare drachms of al-Hajjaj which cite al-Bara' b. Qabisa (Album J37, K37), this previously unpublished coin bears the name of a sub-governor – al-Hakam b. Nahik – as well as that of al-Hajjaj himself. The historian al-Baladhuri reports that al-Hakam b. Nahik al-Hujaimi was indeed appointed by al-Hajjaj to be governor of Kirman. He is recorded as having embarked on construction of the mosque in Arrajan in 75h, and also built the governor's palace there.

18
ARAB-SASANIAN, KHALID B. ABI KHALID
Drachm, GD (Jayy) 83h

WEIGHT: 4.08g
REFERENCES: Album A40 RRR; SICA I, 302; SCC 190
CONDITION: *Good very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

19
ARAB-SASANIAN, `UBAYDALLAH B. `ABD AL-RAHMAN
Drachm, BCRA (al-Basra) 83h

OBVERSE: In margin: *amr Allah bi'l-wafa*
WEIGHT: 3.95g
REFERENCE: Album B40 RRR; SICA I, p.34, 193 ('unique')
CONDITION: *Very fine to good very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

NOTE: `Ubaydallah b. `Abd al-Rahman al-Qurashi briefly took control in Basra in the year 83h and declared allegiance to the rebel Ibn al-Ash`ath. Although post-Reform Umayyad dirhams had been struck in Basra from 79-82h he reverted to the older Arab-Sasanian type for his coinage, which carries the legend 'God Commanded with Justice' in the obverse margin.

FOUR EXTREMELY RARE TRANSITIONAL DRACHMS FROM THE MINT OF DAMASCUS

The Umayyad caliphate stretched across former Byzantine provinces in the West and territory captured from the Sasanians in the East. The victorious Arabs were the first people ever to bring Iran, Mesopotamia and the former Roman provinces of North Africa and Spain under common rule; nevertheless the Eastern and Western halves of their empire retained many of their own traditions of language, culture and government, which were not only distinct from one another but also very different from those of the Arabs themselves.

As the focus of the newly-formed Islamic state began to shift from conquest to consolidation, it became necessary to formulate laws and governmental apparatus which could be applied throughout what had become the Islamic world. The coinage was a fundamental part of the state's finances, needed to pay armies, levy taxes and for countless other important matters of state.

During the years of conquest the Arabs, displaying considerable wisdom and tolerance, were largely content to maintain the prevailing administrative systems and structures which they found in the new lands. This pragmatism extended to the coinage. The Sasanians had produced an almost exclusively silver coinage based on the drachm of slightly over 4g, while the Byzantines struck quantities of gold solidi and copper folles but only issued silver coins spasmodically and generally in small quantities. For their part, the Arabs made alterations to the legends on Sasanian drachms which identified them as a distinctively Islamic coinage but left the general appearance of the coins largely unchanged for some forty years. Copies of Byzantine folles were also produced in considerable quantities, again with only minor alterations to their prototypes.

Damascus became the capital of the Umayyad caliphate, and through taxation revenues silver from the former Sasanian lands began to arrive there in quantity. Having been part of the Byzantine empire Damascus had no real tradition of producing a silver coinage, but economic and political reasons made it necessary for a mint in the capital to be able to do so. In 79h the caliph `Abd al-Malik b. Marwan was to introduce a completely new and distinctively Islamic coinage and silver dirhams of standard and uniform design would be struck at dozens of mints throughout the expanding Islamic world. Damascus would become the only Umayyad mint to strike an unbroken series of these dirhams from their inception until the fall of the dynasty in 132h. But in 72h, when the very first Islamic silver coins from Damascus were struck, these great developments still lay in the future and it was to Sasanian prototypes that the Umayyads naturally looked.

20
ARAB-SASANIAN, KHUSRAW II TYPE
Drachm, Dimashq 72h

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II to right with *Muhammad | rasul Allah* before.
In second quadrant of margin, *bismillah*
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants.
To left: *ithnayn wa saba `in;* to right, *Dimashq*
WEIGHT: 3.79g
REFERENCES: Album D6 RRR
CONDITION: *Grey toning, about extremely fine and extremely rare, apparently the only recorded example of this type*

ESTIMATE: £15,000-20,000

PROVENANCE: Ex Peus auction 382, 28 April 2005, lot 728

21
ARAB-SASANIAN, KHUSRAW II TYPE
Drachm, Dimashq 72h

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II to right with name in Pahlawi before.
In margin, starting at second quadrant: *bismillah – Muhammad rasul – Allah*
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants.
To left: *Dimashq;* to right: *ithnayn wa saba`in*
WEIGHT: 3.34g
REFERENCES: Album D6 RRR; cf SICA I, 278 [obverse margin arranged differently]
CONDITION: *Toned, very fine or better and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £10,000-12,000

NOTE: These two coins both date from the first year in which drachms were struck bearing the mint and date in Arabic. It is perhaps surprising that the second piece, which still carries the name of the long-deceased Sasanian king Khusraw II, appears to represent a later type than the first (because abandoning the more relevant and contemporary *Muhammad rasul Allah* in favour of the obsolete Pahlawi name legend would appear to be a retrograde step). To modern eyes the transition from Sasanian drachms to Islamic dirhams does not always seem smooth and logical, and the unfamiliar Arabic script may simply have been less acceptable to the public than the familiar Pahlawi.

22
ARAB-SASANIAN, KHUSRAW II TYPE
Drachm, Dimashq 74h

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II to right with name in Pahlawi before.
In margin: *bismillah – la ilaha illa Allah wa – hdahu Muhammad – rasul Allah*
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants.
To left: *arb`at wa saba`in*
WEIGHT: 3.73g
REFERENCES: cf Walker p.23, DD.1; cf ANS 1971.316.35

CONDITION: *Grey toning, some deposit on reverse, almost extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £15,000-20,000

23
ARAB-SASANIAN, ANONYMOUS, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Drachm, without mint name (probably Dimashq) 75h

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II right; behind, *duriba fi sanat;* before, *khams | wa saba`in.*
In margin: *bismillah – la ilaha illa Allah – [wahdahu] Muhammad ra – sul Allah*
REVERSE: Standing figure of caliph facing, wearing elaborate robe and with right hand on sheathed sword.
To left: *amir al-mu`minin;* to right: *khalifat Allah*
WEIGHT: 3.47g
REFERENCES: Album L40 RRR; Walker p.25, Zub.1
CONDITION: *Minor deposit on reverse, edge chipped to outermost circle on each side, otherwise about extremely fine and of the highest rarity and importance*

ESTIMATE: £50,000-80,000

NOTE: THE EARLIEST DEPICTION OF THE CALIPH ON AN ISLAMIC SILVER COIN

Although this extremely rare type does not carry a mint-name it is generally accepted as being another Damascus issue. The iconography of this coin exemplifies the mixture of Byzantine and Sasanian influences on the new Damascus silver coinage. On the obverse is the bust of the Sasanian king Khusraw II, now shorn of residual Pahlawi inscriptions which have been replaced by Islamic religious legends and the year of striking rendered in Arabic.

The reverse is dominated by the figure of the caliph himself, flanked by Arabic legends stating unequivocally that he is 'Commander of the Faithful' and 'Caliph of God'. In its composition, with a central figure flanked by a line of inscription on each side, it clearly echoes its Sasanian predecessors, while the depiction of the caliph himself follows solidi of the Byzantine emperor Justinian II.

The similarities and differences between the iconography of the Byzantine emperor and the Umayyad caliph is clearly expressed by Miles: 'It is, I believe, self-evident…that the standing figure on the Arab coins was designed with the thought of producing a rival, so to speak, of the representation of the emperor, that is, a figure of the same general appearance, but specifically Arab and Muslim as opposed to Byzantine and Christian. The emperor wears a crown; the caliph wears the *kufiya*. The emperor holds a cross; the caliph carries a sword and is prepared to draw it against the enemies of Islam. The emperor wears the *loros*…; the caliph wears a robe or mantle, presumably the *burdah* of the Prophet.' (Miles, G.C., 'The Earliest Arab Gold Coinage,' *ANS MN* 13, 1967, p.216).

Taken alongside the new, purely epigraphic dirhams first issued in 78h (see lots 38-39) this coin demonstrates the astonishing self-confidence and dynamism of the new Islamic state, as well as its maturity and willingness to adopt the ideas of others and adapt them for its own purposes.

24
ARAB-SASANIAN, KHUSRAW II TYPE
Drachm, possibly 'AKWLA' (al-Kufa), undated (c. 70s Hijri)

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II to right; before: *Muhammad rasul | Allah;* in margin: Pahlawi APD
REVERSE Fire-altar with attendants; to left: *bismillah;* to right: AKWLA (?)
WEIGHT: 3.55g
REFERENCE: cf Sotheby's, 8 October 1992, lot 1, *same dies*

CONDITION: *Minor graffiti on obverse, about extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £8,000-12,000

NOTE: This is an extraordinary coin in a number of respects. It reverts to pre-Islamic types in retaining the Pahlawi APD in the obverse margin, which was removed from Arab-Sasanian drachms in favour of an Islamic legend (such as *bismillah)* at a very early stage in the evolution of the series. Replacing the name of Khusraw II with *Muhammad rasul Allah* is, however, a much later feature which is also found on drachms of Dimashq 72h (see lot 20 above). Furthermore, the coin is undated and bears the legend *bismillah* on the reverse where the date would normally be placed. The mint-name is not clearly engraved but seems closest to AKWLA (Aqola, near Kufa), although other readings such as AYR are also possible.

Taken together, these features suggest that the coin is likely to be an unofficial or semi-official issue produced during the 70s Hijri, or conceivably an experimental piece struck during the transition from Arab-Sasanian to post-Reform types.

25
ARAB-SASANIAN, HORMAZD IV TYPE
Drachm, uncertain mint in Armenia or Azerbaijan, possibly 70s Hijri

OBVERSE: Bust of Hormazd IV right with name legend before.
In second and third quadrants of margin: *la quwwa illa lillah*
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants; date (possibly ARBA, '4'); to left, mint (possibly š) to right
WEIGHT: 2.63g
REFERENCES: Apparently an unpublished type; cf Sears 1-3 for other imitations of Hormazd IV drachms
CONDITION: *Almost extremely fine for issue and of the highest rarity*

ESTIMATE: £15,000-20,000

NOTE: All Arab-Sasanian drachms which imitate coins of Hormazd IV are very rare and this variety with the marginal legend reading 'There is no power except from God' appears to be unpublished.

26
ARAB-ARMENIAN, MUHAMMAD B. MARWAN
Drachm, 'ŠY' ('Shiraz', but possibly struck in Harran), *circa* 75-78h

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II to right with name HWSRWY in Pahlawi before, Arabic *Muhammad* in margin. Roman letter T replaces star in crescent at 6 o'clock.
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants; date ('29'?) to left, mint-letter š to right. Uncertain letters or symbols replace stars to either side of flames.
WEIGHT: 3.21g
REFERENCE: cf SCC 17
CONDITION: *Light graffiti on obverse, almost extremely fine*

ESTIMATE: £7,000-10,000

27
ARAB-ARMENIAN, MUHAMMAD B. MARWAN
Drachm, 'ŠY' ('Shiraz', but possibly struck in Harran), *circa* 75-78h

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II to right with name HWSRWY in Pahlawi before, Arabic *Muhammad* in margin. Roman letter T replaces star in crescent at 6 o'clock.
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants; blundered date-legend to left, mint-letter š to right. Uncertain letters or symbols replace stars to either side of flames. Roman letter M replaces star in crescent at 3 o'clock.
WEIGHT: 3.20g
REFERENCE: cf SCC 17 *(same obverse die)*
CONDITION: *About extremely fine*

ESTIMATE: £7,000-10,000

NOTE: These two coins are clearly linked to the group of drachms struck in Armenia or Azerbaijan during the 70s Hijri, but they are remarkable for the Roman or Greek letters which replace stars in crescents on one or both sides. It is difficult to tell whether the letter on the reverse of the second piece is 'M' or capital Greek Σ, but by analogy with the letter 'T' on the obverse which has the crescent placed *above* the letter, 'M' is perhaps more likely.

Further research is needed before the meaning and significance of these letters can be fully assessed but some preliminary observations can be made. Firstly, replacing stars in this way seems to be unparalleled not only among Arab-Armenian coins but in the wider series of Arab-Sasanian drachms. Secondly, these letters are the only symbols on these coins which are not in the Pahlawi or Arabic scripts. Thirdly, Armenia was one of very few places in the Islamic world where the Greek or Roman alphabets would have been in common use, unlike the former Sasanian lands where the Persian language and Pahlawi script had dominated before the coming of Islam. This all suggests that the use of these letters was a local and possibly short-lived phenomenon reflecting circumstances peculiar to the region. It is difficult to see that they could have had a religious significance, and if they refer to an individual it is unlikely to have been anyone with a Muslim name, although a moneyer or die-engraver at this early period might well not have been a Muslim. Alternatively they might be part of a system for labelling and controlling the dies themselves. In either case, these letters give evidence that Arabic was not yet fully established as an administrative language in the region and that Greek-speaking workmen or officials were still involved with minting in Armenia at the time.

‡28
ARAB-ARMENIAN, MUHAMMAD B. MARWAN
Drachm, mint-letter 'A' (possibly struck in Dabil), *circa* 75-78h

OBVERSE: Bust of Khusraw II to right, Pahlawi MHMT ('Muhammad') before; Arabic *wafin* in margin
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants; date (blundered) to left, mint-letter to right
WEIGHT: 3.09g
REFERENCE: Sears 19
CONDITION: *Some staining on reverse, otherwise good very fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

29
ABBASID GOVERNORS OF TABARISTAN, Al-MAHDI MUHAMMAD (the future caliph)
Hemidrachm, TPWRSTAN (Tabaristan) 147h

OBVERSE: Standard type with bust to right; Arabic *Muhammad* to right, *Amir al-Mu`minin* in margin
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants; to left: Pahlawi date HPJHYLST ('147'); to right, mint-name
WEIGHT: 1.95g
REFERENCE: Malek 54.3, *this piece*
CONDITION: *Very fine and of the highest rarity, apparently the only published example*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-4,000

PROVENANCE: Ex Baldwin's Islamic Coin Auction 5, 29 October 2002, lot 161.

NOTE: This extremely rare type apparently bears an authentic Hijri date rather than one expressed in the post-Yazdigerd Era, showing that it was struck in the year that the caliph al-Mansur appointed al-Mahdi as his designated heir. It coincides with a brief period when conventional Islamic coins were produced in Tabaristan by the governor Rawh b. Hatim, who was disliked by the Persian population and removed from office after just two or three years. When he became caliph, however, al-Mahdi appears to have remembered Rawh whom he appointed governor of Sind in 159h, one of a series of governorships Rawh was to hold before his death in 174h.

‡30
ABBASID GOVERNORS OF TABARISTAN, NUSAYR
Hemidrachm, al-Rayy 168h

OBVERSE: Standard type with bust right, name of governor NSYL in Pahlawi to right
REVERSE: Fire-altar with attendants. To left: *bi-`l-Rayy sanat;* to right: *thaman wa sittin wa mi`at*
WEIGHT: 1.97g
REFERENCE: Malek 212
CONDITION: *Small flan fault at edge, otherwise extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-2,500

31
ARAB-LATIN COINAGE, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)
Gold solidus, Ifriqiya, Indiction IIII = 87/88h

OBVERSE: In margin: 6SЄTЄRNS6SMAGNOMNTЄR
In field: RTЄRCIN
REVERSE: In margin: ...]MISRCStFЄRIT[...
In field: CIN6IIII
WEIGHT: 4.30g
REFERENCE: Walker 1941, p.71, 180
CONDITION: *Scrape on obverse, reverse struck slightly off-centre, very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-4,000

32
ARAB-LATIN COINAGE, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Pale gold solidus, Spain, Indiction X = 93h

OBVERSE: Around central eight-pointed star with wavy rays: INNdИdHdSCИSIS
REVERSE: In margin: ИSITIИSPИAИИXCIII
In field: IIdC X
WEIGHT: 3.49g
REFERENCES: cf Walker p.74, P.43-P.44; cf Balaguer 1-5
CONDITION: *Porous surfaces, legends partially blundered but with both Hijri and indictional dates very clear, good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

33
ARAB-LATIN COINAGE, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Gold solidus, Spain, Indiction XI = 94h

OBVERSE: Around central eight-pointed star: INNdMIHIdSUdSSTSNII
REVERSE: In margin: SLdFRTINSPIIAIHHIHIH
In field: INdC XI
WEIGHT: 3.63g
REFERENCES: cf Walker 1956, 181ff; cf Balaguer 23
CONDITION: *Perfectly centred on the obverse, minor marks but good very fine and an attractive example, rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

POST-REFORM UMAYYAD COINAGE

34
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I (86-96h)
Dinar, Ma`din Amir al-Mu`minin 89h

OBVERSE: In field: *la ilaha illa | Allah wahdahu | la sharik lahu | Ma`din Amir | al-Mu`minin*
REVERSE: Standard Umayyad type with date legend in margin.
WEIGHT: 4.24g
REFERENCES: Bernardi 47, *this piece,* cited in Leu Auction 64 (The Turath Collection), 27 March 1996, p. 34, 'unique'; cf Morton and Eden auction 48, 4 April 2011, lot 11 *(same obverse die, dated 92h)*
CONDITION: *Extremely fine and of the highest rarity*
ESTIMATE: £800,000-1,000,000

NOTE: UNIQUE AND HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT – THE FIRST DINAR FROM THE 'MINE OF THE COMMANDER OF THE FAITHFUL'

Historic, beautifully preserved and of the highest rarity, this unique coin is the earliest known dinar to bear the legend 'Mine of the Commander of the Faithful' which has intrigued scholars and collectors for decades. Although first reported in the mid-1990's, this is the first time that this piece has been illustrated and published with a full description.

The coin is clearly similar to published dinars of 91h and 92h which also bear the legend Ma`din Amir al-Mu`minin in two lines below the kalima in the obverse field. (A later type struck in 105h and possibly also 106h has a slightly longer version, Ma`din Amir al-Mu`minin bi'l-Hijaz, on the opposite side of the coin). Its calligraphy, fabric and general style all recall standard Umayyad dinars struck in Damascus, and although it has not been possible to find a link between a normal dinar of 89h and the reverse die used for this coin, such combinations have been found for dinars of 91h, 92h and 105h. This has implications for our understanding the significance of the 'Mine of the Commander of the Faithful' inscription and also when considering where these coins may have been struck.

It has been plausibly suggested that 'Mine of the Commander of the Faithful' dinars may have been struck at a travelling mint which accompanied the caliph. If this was staffed by workers from the Damascus mint, it would be impossible to tell whether a coin or a die was made in the mint workshops or while travelling. However, the fact that 'normal' dies were routinely shared between the regular and special coins places some constraints on this. Because the common die also carried the date of issue, we know that the reverse die must have been used to strike normal and special dinars *in the same year* and so it cannot have been away from Damascus for more than a few months of the year. On the other hand, the fact that an obverse die was shared between this coin and another dinar struck three years later strongly suggests that these special dies were *not* considered redundant at the year's end but kept for future use. For a single die to survive for three years also suggests that these 'Mine of the Commander of the Faithful' dinars must have been struck in very small numbers, which is consistent with with their great rarity today

The significance of the *Ma`din* inscription is still debated but, as previously argued, there is much to be said for the simplest explanation: that the *Ma`din* inscriptions refer to a mine belonging to the caliph. Rather than being a mint-name indicating where the coin itself was struck (which one might expect to find in the margin with the date formula) this would indicate the source of the gold.

It has also been suggested that there may be some connection between this coinage and gold mines owned by the caliph in the Hejaz, which the caliph might have visited while travelling to Makka for the Pilgrimage. Although al-Walid did not undertake the Hajj in this year, this coin does not necessarily weaken the argument for a link with the Hejaz region. In his catalogue of the Turath Collection, Ilisch suggested that 'a travelling "court mint", dependent on the main mint and Damascus and working for the caliphal private treasury...was in operation on several occasions: in connection with the construction work fo the great mosque in Medina (built...in 88-91 A.H.) [and] during the visit of the caliph al-Walid to Medina in 91/92 A.H., when he led the Hajj.'

For further discussion of this coinage and a specialist bibliography, please see Morton and Eden auction 48, 4 April 2011 where two other 'Mine of the Commander of the Faithful' dinars were sold, dated 92h (sold for £768,000) and 105h (sold for £3,720,000).

35
UMAYYAD, TEMP. YAZID II (101-105h)
Dinar, Ifriqiya 102h

OBVERSE: In field: *la ilaha i- |lla Allah |wahdahu*
REVERSE: In field: *bismillah | al-rahman | al-rahim*
WEIGHT: 4.25g
REFERENCE: Walker 1956, p.99*
CONDITION: *Scrape on reverse, otherwise good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £5,000-7,000

36
UMAYYAD, TEMP. YAZID II
Dinar, al-Andalus 102h

OBVERSE: In field: *la ilaha i- |lla Allah |wahdahu*
REVERSE: In field: *bismillah | al-rahman | al-rahim*
In margin: pellet below *d* of *duriba*
WEIGHT: 4.33g
REFERENCE: Walker 1956, p. 101 HSA10 = *CUS* 2a
CONDITION: *Struck from rusty dies, almost extremely fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £12,000-15,000

37
UMAYYAD, TEMP. IBRAHIM (126-127h)
Dinar, 127h

WEIGHT: 4.26g
REFERENCES: Walker 1956, 247; Shaker 51 *(same reverse die)*
CONDITION: *About extremely fine and a very rare date*

ESTIMATE: £12,000-15,000

TWO IMPORTANT UMAYYAD DIRHAMS DATED 78h

‡38
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Shaqq al-Taymara 78h

WEIGHT: 2.82g
REFERENCES: Klat 200 *(different dies)*
CONDITION: *Good metal, good very fine and of the highest rarity*

ESTIMATE: £30,000-50,000

39
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Jayy 78h

WEIGHT: 2.81g
REFERENCES: Klat -*;* SCC -; cf. Baldwins, 20 October 2009, lot 37.
CONDITION: *Some horn silver, corroded at edge and with area of corrosion on reverse, otherwise extremely fine and of the highest rarity, apparently one of only two examples known*

ESTIMATE: £25,000-35,000

PROVENANCE: Peus auction 384, Frankfurt, 2 November 2005, lot 1017.

NOTE: Post-Reform dirhams dated 78h are of the highest rarity and survive in far smaller numbers than their gold counterpart, the celebrated 'year 77' dinar. Writing in 1956 Walker was clearly unaware that any existed, and even today fewer than ten specimens are known in total. Although the first purely Islamic gold dinars were almost certainly struck in Damascus, the earliest post-Reform dirhams seem to have been produced elsewhere and at several different locations. The population of published 'year 78' dirhams now stands at nine pieces from the following five mints:

Adharbayjan (Klat 23a and 28b) - 2 examples, each with different legends;
Arminiya (Klat 45) - 1 example;
Shaqq al-Taymara (Klat 200) - 2 examples including the present lot 38;
Jayy (unrecorded by Klat) - 3 confirmed examples (one fragmentary) including the present lot 39;
al-Kufa (Klat 539) - 1 example.

Although all eight specimens carry the same legends these are not always similarly arranged. The pieces from Adharbayjan, Arminiya and al-Kufa all have the marginal legends transposed from what was to become the norm, so that the mint/date formula is placed around the four lines of the Sura *al-Ikhlas* and Qur`an 9:33 surrounds the three lines of the *kalima*. The two coins offered here were both struck at Eastern mints and follow what was to become the standard format for post-Reform dirhams.

40
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Abarqubadh 80h

WEIGHT: 2.79g
REFERENCES: Klat 16; SCC 237
CONDITION: *Some deposit, about very fine, very rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,500-3,000

NOTE: Only two specimens recorded by Klat, to which can be added the Shams-Eshragh example.

41
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Irminiya 81h

WEIGHT: 2.46g
REFERENCES: Klat 46b; SCC -
CONDITION: *Horn silver, very fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

42
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, Astan 89

WEIGHT: 2.47g (with repair)
REFERENCES: Klat 65; SCC -
CONDITION: *Broken and repaired with section missing in centre, very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

43
UMAYYAD, TEMP. SULAYMAN or `UMAR
Dirham, Ifriqiya 99

WEIGHT: 2.81g
REFERENCES: Klat 87
CONDITION: *Good very fine, with traces of the original guide lines showing on the obverse, extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £10,000-15,000

NOTE: Only one example (from different dies) is cited by Klat, sold at Sotheby's, 16 November 2000, lot 18.

‡44
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Bizamqubadh 80h

WEIGHT: 2.94g
REFERENCES: Klat 161; SCC -
CONDITION: *With areas of horn silver, otherwise about extremely fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

45
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, Bizamqubadh 90h

WEIGHT: 2.68g
REFERENCES: Klat 162; SCC -
CONDITION: *Very fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

46
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, Bizamqubadh 91h

WEIGHT: 2.72g
REFERENCES: Klat 163; SCC 346 *(same dies)*
CONDITION: *Almost very fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2000

NOTE: Four examples recorded by Klat.

47
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, Bizamqubadh 93h

WEIGHT: 2.88g
REFERENCES: Klat 164 *(same obverse die);* SCC -
CONDITION: *Edge chipped at top, good very fine, very rare*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-4,000

NOTE: Three examples recorded by Klat.

48
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, Bihqubadh al-Asfal 90h

WEIGHT: 2.91g
REFERENCES: Klat 192*;* SCC 316
CONDITION: *Slight double-striking on reverse, about extremely fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

49
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, Bihqubadh al-Awsat 90h

WEIGHT: 2.96g
REFERENCES: Klat 193*;* SCC 317
CONDITION: *Some horn silver, especially on reverse, extremely fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,500-3,000

50
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD al-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, al-Jisr 82h

REVERSE: margin apparently ends *al-mushrikn,* not *al-mushrikin (sic)*
WEIGHT: 2.83g
REFERENCES: Klat 232 *var.;* SCC 282 *(same reverse die)*
CONDITION: *Good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

51
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, al-Jazira 95h

WEIGHT: 2.92g
REFERENCES: Klat 220; SCC 485
CONDITION: *Cleaned, otherwise extremely fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

52
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, Janza 94h

WEIGHT: 2.23g
REFERENCES: Klat 250*;* SCC 449
CONDITION: *Clipped, about very fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

53
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Dasht Maysan 79h

WEIGHT: 2.90g
REFERENCES: Klat 318 *(same dies);* SCC –
CONDITION: *Grey toning, extremely fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

NOTE: Two examples recorded by Klat.

54
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Dasht M[aysan] 82h

WEIGHT: 1.90g
REFERENCES: Klat 321; SCC -
CONDITION: *Clipped and with an area of horn silver on both sides, fine, extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £10,000-15,000

NOTE: Only one example of this date recorded by Klat.

‡55
UMAYYAD, TEMP. MARWAN II
Dirham, Sijistan 129h

WEIGHT: 2.50g
REFERENCES: Klat 447; SCC 783
CONDITION: *Slight double-striking on obverse, very fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

56
UMAYYAD, TEMP. MARWAN II
Dirham, Sijistan 132

OBVERSE: With five triple-annulets in margin
WEIGHT: 2.22g
REFERENCES: Klat 449; SCC -
CONDITION: *Fragmentary edge with some horn silver, otherwise good fine, extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

NOTE: Only one example recorded by Klat.

57
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Sus 83h

WEIGHT: 2.84g
REFERENCES: Klat 476; SCC -
CONDITION: *Slight obverse graffiti in field, very fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

58
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Fil 82h

WEIGHT: 2.55g
REFERENCES: Klat 516; SCC -
CONDITION: *Small patch of accretion on reverse, almost extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £7,000-10,000

NOTE: Only a single example cited by Klat.

59
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I or SULEIMAN
Dirham, al-Qandal 96h

WEIGHT: 2.77g
REFERENCES: Klat 517 *(same reverse die);* SCC -
CONDITION: *Some deposits on reverse, very fine, very rare*

ESTIMATE: £8,000-12,000

NOTE: Four examples recorded by Klat and the only date known for this mint.

60
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Mah al-Kufa 81h

OBVERSE: Unit of date spelled *ihda* with a final *alif*
WEIGHT: 2.74g
REFERENCES: Klat 555; SCC -
CONDITION: *Very fine and extremely rare, apparently an unrecorded variety*

ESTIMATE: £8,000-12,000

NOTE: Three examples recorded by Klat, all apparently with *ihda* ending in an *alif maqsura*.

61
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, Marw "74h" (sic, for 94h)

WEIGHT: 2.75g
REFERENCES: cf Klat 591.b
CONDITION: *Edge chip at 4 o'clock, very fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

NOTE: An unusual piece with the decade of the date mis-spelled *saba `in* instead of *tisa `in*. For two other coins of Marw dated '73h' and '76h', see Walker p.179, note 1.

62
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Marw al-Rudh 79h

OBVERSE: In field: Pahlawi MRWRWT, 'Marw al-Rudh'
In margin: *bismillah duriba hadha al-dirham bi-Marw fi sanat tis `a wa saba `in*
WEIGHT: 2.24g
REFERENCES: Klat -; cf Islamic Coin Auction 4, 8 May 2002, lot 78 [dated 81h]
CONDITION: *From a mount, obverse pitted and corroded, fine only but of the highest rarity*

ESTIMATE: £15,000-20,000

NOTE: This is only the second known Umayyad post-Reform dirham from the mint of Marw al-Rudh. Both examples have the full mint-name 'MRWRWT' in the field, but abbreviate this to 'Marw' in the margin. In this part of the Islamic world Pahlawi would have been much more familiar than the new Arabic script and language, and for practical purposes the Pahlawi mint-name would have been more important than the Arabic one.

Like Marw and Harat, Marw al-Rudh also produced Arab-Sasanian drachms, although apparently in smaller quantities than the other two mint cities. This is presumably why a mint continued to operate there in the first few years following the introduction of post-Reform dirhams. Most provincial dirham mints were closed in 85h when production was centralised at Wasit and Damascus but, while Marw and Harat reopened when this decision was reversed in 90h, it seems not to have been thought worthwhile to restart production at the smaller town of Marw al-Rudh.

The distinctive calligraphy demonstrates that the die-engraver was – unsurprisingly – more familiar with Pahlawi than Arabic.

63
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Mihrjanqudhaq 81h

WEIGHT: 1.90g
REFERENCES: Klat -; SCC -
CONDITION: *Edge chipped and with much horn silver, particularly on the reverse, fine and of the highest rarity, apparently an unrecorded date*

ESTIMATE: £10,000-15,000

NOTE: Klat lists a unique dirham from this mint dated 79h (in the ANS); the only other previously recorded dates are 90h (see following lot) and 94h. Like the dirham of 79h the mint-name on this coin is spelled without a long *alif* between the *jim* and *nun,* which later coins of 90h and 94h incorporate. Such variations are not uncommon at this period when many conventions of Arabic spelling had yet to be formalized.

64
UMAYYAD, TEMP. AL-WALID I
Dirham, Mihrjanqudhaq 90h

WEIGHT: 2.92g
REFERENCES: Klat 624 *(same reverse die);* SCC -
CONDITION: *Areas of horn silver, very fine, very rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,500-3,500

NOTE: Three examples recorded by Klat.

65
UMAYYAD, `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Nahr Tira 79h

WEIGHT: 2.74g
REFERENCES: Klat 637; SCC 231
CONDITION: *Good very fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

66
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Nahr Tira 81h

WEIGHT: 2.91g
REFERENCES: Klat 639; SCC 273
CONDITION: *Some patches of deposit, about extremely fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

67
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, "Hr" (for Harat) 79h

WEIGHT: 2.42g
REFERENCES: Klat 651 *(same dies);* SCC -
CONDITION: *Flan slightly creased and clipped, area of horn silver, about very fine, very rare*

ESTIMATE: £5,000-7,000

NOTE: Only two examples recorded by Klat.

The abbreviated form of the mint name on this coin might simply be a mistake, but it can also be interpreted as an Arabic version of the Pahlawi mint-signature HR or HRA. Using an abbreviation rather than writing the mint-name in full would have been much closer to established regional practice, and it may have been a precursor of the bilingual Arabic/Pahlawi type struck in the following year (see lot 68).

68
UMAYYAD, TEMP. `ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWAN
Dirham, Harat 80h

OBVERSE: Mint signature HRA in Pahlavi script in lower field; five plain annulets in margin
REVERSE: Six plain annulets in margin
WEIGHT: 2.91g
REFERENCES: Klat -; SCC -; cf. Morton & Eden auction 9, 25 May 2004, lot 457
CONDITION: *Area of accretion at edge, otherwise about extremely fine, extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £10,000-15,000

NOTE: This is from different dies to the other known example, sold in these rooms as noted above. Only the mints of Marw and Marw al-Rudh (see lot 62) are otherwise known with the addition of the mint name in Pahlavi on the obverse. All three of these mints were located on the Eastern fringe of the Muslim world where Arabic had yet to penetrate and the Pahlawi script remained familiar.

69
REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, TEMP. MUHARIB B. MUSA
Dirham, Istakhr 129h

OBVERSE: In outer margin, divided by seven annulets:
O *Bism* O *Allah* O *duriba* O *bi-Istakhr* O *sanat tisa`* O *wa `ashrin* O *wa mi`at*
In inner margin: Qur`an 42:23: *Qul la asalukum `alayhi ajran illa'l-mawaddata fi'l-qurba*
WEIGHT: 2.98g
REFERENCES: Klat 84 *(same obverse die);* Wurtzel 13; SCC -
CONDITION: *Some deposit, extremely fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

70
REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, TEMP. ABU MUSLIM
Dirham, Balkh 130h

WEIGHT: 2.28g
REFERENCES: Klat 187; Wurtzel 19; SCC 786
CONDITION: *Reverse weak and with some deposit, very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

71
REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, UNCERTAIN KHARIJITE ISSUER
Dirham, 'Tanbarak' 133h

OBVERSE: In outer margin, divided by four annulets:
la - hukm - illa - lillah
WEIGHT: 2.57g
REFERENCES: Klat 198; Wurtzel 29 (mint-name read as Tanbuk)
CONDITION: *Mount removed and also pierced, otherwise good fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

NOTE: Both the correct reading and the location of this enigmatic mint remain uncertain. Two previous suggestions, Bayburd and 'Tanbuk', can now be discounted. Bayburd, a city in Turkey to the north-east of Erzincan, was apparently under Byzantine control when this coin was struck, while the penultimate letter of the mint-name is clearly 'r' or 'z' rather than 'u', which disposes of the mythical 'Tanbuk'. 'Tanbarak', the version adopted here, is not directly attested but does fit the Kufic version of the mint-name. Apparently there were several fortresses in Iran called 'Tabarak' and it has been suggested that 'Tanbarak' may somehow be related to this name.

72
REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, UNCERTAIN ISSUER
Dirham, Gharshistan 137h

OBVERSE: Annulets: oo oo oo oo
REVERSE: Standard Umayyad type with Sura *al-Ikhlas* in field
WEIGHT: 2.59g
REFERENCES: Lowick -; Bates 2003, p. 306
CONDITION: *Corrosion removed from margins with slight losses to edge, otherwise good very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £8,000-12,000

NOTE: This extremely rare issue was struck by rebels in Khurasan shortly after the execution of their leader, Abu Muslim. Gharshistan was a province in Afghanistan, and it has been suggested that these very rare coins were struck with silver from the *Jibal al-Fidda* ('Silver Mountain') in Badghis.

73
REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, ABU MUSLIM (d.137h)
Copper Fals, Harat 132h

OBVERSE: In margin: *bismillah mimma amr bihi Abu Muslim amir Al Muhammad*
In field: *bi-Harat | sanat ithnayn wa | thalathin wa mi`at*
REVERSE: In margin: Qur`an 42:23
In field: *Muhammad | rasul | Allah*
WEIGHT: 1.96g
REFERENCES: Wurtzel -; Album 208 *note,* citing one example in a private collection
CONDITION: *Some weakness in marginal legends but very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

NOTE: Abu Muslim was the most important of several rebel leaders who rose up against the Umayyads in the late 120's, fomenting a revolution which would eventually overthrow the dynasty and see the Abbasids installed in their place. He also struck silver dirhams (including the coin of Balkh 130h, lot 70 above) but following established practice he did not place his name on them, instead using appropriate verses from the Qur`an to distinguish them from standard Umayyad types. A different precedent applied to copper coins, which were regarded as a local rather than a national coinage and often mentioned an issuing governor. This is probably why Abu Muslim felt able to place his name on this extremely rare copper fals, which complements the dirham coinage by confirming him as the authority behind both issues.

Abu Muslim was a Kharijite, and this coin also bears his claim to be the 'Leader of the Family of Muhammad.' This is the first time that such an assertion appears on the coinage (see also lot 144 for an `Alid dinar with a comparable legend struck in 316h).

74
ABBASID, AL-RASHID (170-193h)
Dinar, no mint name (Baghdad) 171h

REVERSE: In field: *Muhammad rasul Allah | mimma amr bihi `Abdallah | Harun amir al-mu`minin*
WEIGHT: 3.93g
REFERENCES: Lowick 366; Bernardi 58b, *this piece cited*
CONDITION: *Lightly clipped, almost very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

NOTE: This issue of dinars struck in 170-171h marks the first instance of a caliph's name being placed on an Islamic gold coin.

75
ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MA`MUN (193-218h)
Dinar, no mint name (San`a) 202h

OBVERSE: In field: *Muhammad*
WEIGHT: 3.52g
REFERENCES: Lowick 166; Bernardi 112
CONDITION: *Evenly clipped, otherwise very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

76
ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MA`MUN
Dinar, no mint name (San`a) 205h

OBVERSE: In field: *al-Ifriqi*
WEIGHT: 3.98g
REFERENCES: Lowick 169; Bernardi 113 RR
CONDITION: *Good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

77
ABBASID, AL-MUTAWAKKIL (232-247h)
Dinar, Makka 233h

OBVERSE: *Kalima* in three lines within double margin
REVERSE: *lillah | Muhammad | rasul | Allah | al-Mutawakkil `ala-'llah*
WEIGHT: 4.16g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 155Ef (dated 234h)
CONDITION: *Small areas of weakness in margin on each side, good very fine and of the highest rarity*

ESTIMATE: £50,000-70,000

NOTE: UNPUBLISHED – BELIEVED TO BE THE EARLIEST DINAR FROM THE HOLY CITY OF MAKKA

Makka had been an important commercial centre in pre-Islamic times and became the religious focus of the Muslim world with numerous pilgrims converging there annually. For many centuries, however, Islamic coins were seldom struck there even though the yearly influx of pilgrims must have required a substantial commercial infrastructure. This may have been a conscious decision to maintain Makka as a religious centre, uncontaminated by political or commercial concerns. At the same time there may also have been more pragmatic considerations about the wisdom of equipping the city with a mint from which soldiers could be paid, making it a stronger base for potential opposition to the caliph of the day.

Dinars are reported for two dates in al-Mutawakkil's reign – 233h and 234h – and it is natural to look to historical sources to explain why gold coins should have been struck in Makka in these particular years. A visit by the caliph would seem an obvious possibility, but it transpires that al-Mutawakkil did not lead the Hajj in either of these years (he had in fact made the pilgrimage himself a few years previously). However, Makka and the Hajj did feature prominently in one of the major political intrigues at the beginning of the new caliph's reign, and these dinars may have been struck during these events.

Al-Mutawakkil was named caliph on the same day his predecessor died, just seven days before the end of the year 232h. Coins bearing his name were not issued until the following year. In 233h he appointed his son, the future caliph al-Muntasir, to the governorship of Makka and Medina. The same year saw the new caliph show a propensity to exact swift and brutal revenge on those who had previously insulted or harmed him. Among these was the military leader Itakh, a man of humble origins who had been bought as a slave by the caliph al-Mu`tasim in 199h. Proving himself brave and resourceful Itakh rapidly rose to prominence under al-Mu`tasim and his successor al-Wathiq, to the extent that on al-Mutawakkil's accession Itakh was responsible for the regular army, the Turkish divisions, the *barid* (postal and intelligence service) and the caliph's palace, while also acting as chamberlain. Itakh's name even appears on coins from the mint of San`a, dinars bearing his name being known for the years 230-231h (Bernardi 153).

Early in 233h al-Mutawakkil quarrelled with Itakh to the point that the historian al-Tabari claims that Itakh considered killing the caliph. Matters were smoothed over, but al-Mutawakkil was now determined to get this powerful functionary out of the way and prompted a friend to suggest that Itakh ask permission to leave the court in order to perform the Hajj. Permission having being granted, al-Mutawakkil at first lavished favours on him, making Itakh governor of every town he passed through on his journey. On his return, however, he was arrested and imprisoned. He died, allegedly of thirst, in the following year.

Al-Tabari himself admits to some confusion about the years in which these events took place. While he places Itakh's pilgrimage in the year 234h and his return and death in 235h, he also mentions an alternative version whereby Itakh undertook the Hajj in 233h. (In fact, Itakh did not formally lead the pilgrimage in either year, the honour falling to Muhammad b. Dawud in 233h and to Muhammad b. Dawud b. Isa b. Musa in 234h). It is not hard to see how confusion could arise. The journey from Samarra (near Baghdad) to Makka would have been a lengthy one, particularly since Itakh was travelling with such ceremony and pausing en route to be invested with numerous governorships. Under these circumstances he might easily have taken many months to complete it.

While impossible to prove, it is tempting to connect the issue of dinars from Makka in these years with al-Mutawakkil's lavishing of honours on Itakh during his journey, and the confiscation of Itakh's fortune after his arrest might even explain the great rarity of these coins today.

78
ABBASID, AL-MU`TAMID (256-279h)
Dinar, al-Rahba 266h

OBVERSE: citing *al-Muwaffaq billah*
WEIGHT: 3.84g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 177Hm [this date not listed]
CONDITION: *Good very fine and extremely rare, apparently unpublished*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

NOTE: This appears to be the earliest known Abbasid dinar from the very rare mint of al-Rahba.

79
ABBASID, AL-MU`TADID (279-289h)
Dinar, al-Rahba 283h

WEIGHT: 2.79g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 211Hm [282h]
CONDITION: *Slightly buckled flan, otherwise very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-4,000

NOTE: Apparently an unpublished date for this very rare Abbasid gold mint.

80
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)
Dinar, Filistin 299h

WEIGHT: 4.17g
REFERENCE: Bernardi 242Gn
CONDITION: *Some marginal weakness but almost very fine for issue, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,200-1,500

81
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)
Dinar, Filistin 301h

WEIGHT: 3.28g
REFERENCE: Bernardi 242Gn
CONDITION: *Almost very fine for issue, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,200-1,500

82
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 301h

WEIGHT: 4.08g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 242Jh [date unlisted]
CONDITION: *Very light flan crease, good very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

NOTE: This is the only date missing from the otherwise unbroken sequence of Baghdad dinars listed by Bernardi for al-Muqtadir, stretching from 298-320h. Interestingly, the years either side of this date are both rare also, with five examples listed for 300h and just a single specimen for 302h.

83
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, al-Rafiqa 305h

WEIGHT: 3.22g
REFERENCE: Bernardi 242Hn
CONDITION: *Good very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,500-3,000

NOTE: Bernardi lists a single example of this mint and date.

84
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, Halab 306h

WEIGHT: 4.06g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 242Gb [date not listed]
CONDITION: *Small flan split near edge, otherwise very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £5,000-7,000

NOTE: Apparently an unrecorded date for this extremely rare mint. Bernardi lists just four dinars of al-Muqtadir struck in Aleppo, all from different years.

85
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, Tabariya 308h

WEIGHT: 4.70g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 242Gi [date not listed]
CONDITION: *Slightly wavy flan, very fine to good very fine and excessively rare*

ESTIMATE: £7,000-10,000

NOTE: Apparently an unrecorded date for this extremely rare Abbasid gold mint.

86
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, Dimashq 311h

WEIGHT: 4.18g
REFERENCES: Bernardi 242Ge, *this piece cited;* Qatar I, 1319
CONDITION: *Good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,800-2,200

PROVENANCE: New York Sale XXIII, 6 January 2010, lot 400

87
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, Mah al-Kufa 312h

WEIGHT: 4.10g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 242Mr [date not listed]
CONDITION: *Very fine to good very fine and rare, apparently an unpublished date for the mint*

ESTIMATE: £1,200-1,500

88
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, al-Rafiqa 313h

WEIGHT: 3.35g
REFERENCE: Bernardi 242Hn
CONDITION: *Reverse weak, good very fine/very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-2,500

89
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, Dimashq 317h

WEIGHT: 2.18g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 242Ge [this date not listed]
CONDITION: *Very fine and extremely rare, apparently an unrecorded date*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

90
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, Filistin 317h

WEIGHT: 3.83g
REFERENCES: Bernardi 242Gn; Lavoix 1125
CONDITION: *Flan crack and marginal weakness (especially on reverse), good fine to almost very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,200

91
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR
Dinar, Tabariya 317h or 319h

WEIGHT: 3.08g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 242Gi
CONDITION: *Weakly struck in margins on both sides and hence unit of date not clear, otherwise good fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-2,000

92
ABBASID, AL-QAHIR (320-322h)
Donative dinar, Madinat al-Salam 321h

OBVERSE: *la ilaha illa | Allah wahdahu | la sharik lahu | Abu'l-Qasim bin | Amir al-mu`minin*
WEIGHT: 4.15g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi 277Jh (standard type without broad margins)
CONDITION: *Extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

NOTE: This beautiful presentation coin was struck from specially-engraved dies which were smaller in diameter than those used for normal dinars, leaving a characteristic broad margin around the inscriptions.

93
ABBASID, AL-RADI (322-329h)
Donative dinar, no mint name 322h

OBVERSE: In margin: *la ilaha illa Allah Muhammad rasul Allah*
In field: *lillah | al-Radi | billah*
REVERSE: In margin: *bismillah duriba sanat ithnayn wa `ashrin wa thalatha mi`at*
In field: *Amir | al-Mu`- | minin*
WEIGHT: 4.15g
REFERENCES Bernardi 291; Ilisch D III 21
CONDITION: *Loop-mount removed from edge, obverse flan lamination, otherwise very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £5,000-8,000

94
ABBASID, AL-MUSTAZHIR (487-512h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 494h

WEIGHT: 1.88g
REFERENCE: Jafar A.MS.494 *(same dies)*
CONDITION: *On a thin flan with some ghosting, otherwise good very fine for issue and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

NOTE: This dinar was struck during a period when the Abbasid caliphs had become little more than figureheads under the control of the Great Seljuqs. Exceptionally, however, the caliph might still strike 'pure' Abbasid dinars without a Seljuq name, usually because an interregnum or feuding among rival claimants meant that the caliph did not have an obvious overlord to acknowledge. The present coin was struck when Barkiyaruq and Muhammad were fighting for control of Baghdad and it was unclear who would prevail.

It is a matter of interpretation whether this should be seen as a bold statement of independence or cautious pragmatism on the caliph's part.

95
ABBASID, AL-MUSTARSHID (512-529h)
Dinar, al-Mawsil 513h

OBVERSE: In field: *Kalima* in three lines; unread name above, name of caliph below
REVERSE: In field: Qur`an 48:1-3, 'We have given you a great victory, that God may cover up your shortcomings, past and future, and that He may complete his favour on you and may guide you on the straight path, and help you with everlasting help.' Unread words above, below, to left and to right.
WEIGHT: 2.56g
CONDITION: *Fine and of the highest rarity, apparently unpublished*

ESTIMATE: £2,500-3,500

NOTE: This highly unusual coin was struck during what is otherwise a lengthy lacuna in the numismatic history of Mosul between 404h and 532h. Like the previous lot it appears to be a 'pure Abbasid' dinar, although the marginal legends are not clear and it is not impossible that they may have contained the name of a Seljuq overlord. It was probably struck during the conflict between the Seljuq Sultan of Iraq, Mahmud, and his younger brother Mas`ud, who had established himself at Mosul at this time.

96
ABBASID, AL-NASIR (575-622h)
Dinar, Daquqa 605h

WEIGHT: 5.09g
REFERENCE: cf Lavoix I, 1276 [dated 596h]
CONDITION: *Some marginal weakness in striking but with little circulation wear, good very fine overall and extremely rare, apparently an unpublished date*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

NOTE: Although almost all Abbasid dinars of this period were struck in the capital, Baghdad, a few rare coins were issued at other mints including Tikrit, Irbil and Daquqa – the latter being the rarest today.

97
ABBASID, AL-MUSTA`SIM (640-656h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 642h

WEIGHT: 15.74g
REFERENCES: BMC I, 505; Kazan 212
CONDITION: *Very slight weakness in margins but about extremely fine, an impressive coin and rare of this weight*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

98
ABBASID, AL-MUSTA`SIM
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 645h

WEIGHT: 14.42g
REFERENCES: BMC I, 507; Kazan 213
CONDITION: *Slightly weak in centres, otherwise almost extremely fine and rare of this weight*

ESTIMATE: £1,800-2,200

99
ABBASID, TEMP. AL-SAFFAH (132-136h)
Dirham, Dimashq 135h

WEIGHT: 2.90g
REFERENCES: Lowick 590; SCC 834
CONDITION: *Lightly toned, good very fine and especially rare thus*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

100
ABBASID, TEMP. AL-MAHDI (158-169h)
Dirham, al-Yamama 165h

REVERSE: citing governor *Hajjar* in field
WEIGHT: 2.95g
REFERENCES: Lowick 571; SCC –
CONDITION: *About extremely fine and an exceptionally sharp striking for the issue, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

NOTE: A most attractive example of the first silver Islamic coin struck within present-day Saudi Arabia.

101
ABBASID, AL-RASHID (170-193h)
Dirham, al-Ruyan 174h

REVERSE: *Muhammad | rasul Allah | al-khalifat al-Rashid | Salih*
WEIGHT: 1.88g
REFERENCES: Lowick 2054; Qatar I, 1613; Malek p. 65, note 240
CONDITION: *Flan crease and small edge chip, otherwise almost very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

NOTE: Salih b. Shaykh b. `Umayrah al-Asadi is attested as governor of Tabaristan in 169h.

102
ABBASID REBEL, ABU'L SARAYA AL-SHAYBANI (AL-ASFAR AL-FATIMI, 199-200h)
Dirham, al-Kufa 199h

REVERSE: In field: *Fatimi* | *Muhammad* | *rasul* | *Allah* | *al-Asfar*
In margin: Qur`an 61:4, 'Truly God loves those who fight in his cause, ranged in battle-ranks like a solid wall.'
WEIGHT: 3.01g
REFERENCES: Lowick 1139; *RIC* 253; Album A225 RRR
CONDITION: *Good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,200

NOTE: Abu'l-Saraya was an `Alid rebel who instigated a revolt in the southern provinces of the empire during the early years of al-Ma`mun's reign. Numismatically he is of particular interest since the historian Ibn Khaldun specifically mentions that Abu'l-Saraya struck dirhams in Kufa (see *RIC* p.70, note 109).

103
ABBASID, AL-MU`TADID (279-289h)
Dirham, Makka 289h

WEIGHT: 3.37g
REFERENCES: SCC 1412 *(same obverse die)*
CONDITION: *Some staining and corrosion (especially on reverse), edges a little ragged, otherwise fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

104
ABBASID, AL-MUQTADIR (295-320h)
Dirham, Qasr min Julaq 300h

WEIGHT: 2.94g
CONDITION: *Very fine and of the highest rarity, apparently an unrecorded mint*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-5,000

NOTE: The mint on this coin has been read as Qasr min Julaq, apparently a fortress in Syria.

105
UMAYYAD OF SPAIN, HISHAM II, FIRST REIGN (366-399h)
Dinar, al-Andalus 386h

OBVERSE: In field: ornament above, *Mafraj* below
REVERSE: In field: star above, *`Amir* below
WEIGHT: 3.61g
REFERENCES: cf CUS p.404, 308 (ornaments)
CONDITION: *Almost extremely fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,200-1,500

106
UMAYYAD OF SPAIN, HISHAM II, FIRST REIGN
Dinar, al-Andalus 391h

OBVERSE: In field: sprig above, *Muhammad* below
REVERSE: In field: four circles around central point above, *`Amir* below
WEIGHT: 3.40g
REFERENCE: cf CUS p.443, 320g (no points at end of fourth line on reverse)
CONDITION: *Extremely fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

107
UMAYYAD OF SPAIN, HISHAM II, SECOND REIGN (400-403h)
Dinar, al-Andalus 401h

OBVERSE: In field: three pellets above, *`Abdallah* below
REVERSE: In field: small crescent below
WEIGHT: 4.77g
REFERENCES: cf CUS p.519, 345b-c (ornaments)
CONDITION: *Faint hairline scratches in fields, almost extremely fine and well struck for issue*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

108
ALMORAVID, (MURABITUN), YUSUF B. TASHFIN (480-500h)
Dinar, Miknasa 494h

WEIGHT: 4.04g
REFERENCE: Ibrahim, T., 'The first evidence of the establishment of a mint in Miknasa: two unpublished Almoravid coins, a dirham and a dinar, of the year 494h / 1100,' unpublished paper delivered to the XIV International Numismatic Conference, Glasgow, 2002, *this piece cited*
CONDITION: *Good very fine, excessively rare and historically important, the earliest known date for dinars from this extremely rare Almoravid mint*

ESTIMATE: £7,000-1,000

NOTE: This is the earliest known dinar from the city of Miknasa, and one of only two known for the entire Almoravid period.

The Almoravids took control of this part of Morocco peacefully in 466h and Yusuf b. Tashfin built a fort at Miknasa shortly afterwards. Miknasa was used as a base for the capture of Fas in 467h, and the fort was garrisoned to keep a watchful eye on the newly-conquered and potentially troublesome city nearby.

There is nothing in the scanty historical records to suggest why a dinar should have been struck at Miknasa in this particular year, although the existence of a dirham of the same date may suggest that plans existed to establish a permanent mint. If so they were quickly abandoned and, apart from a few silver qirats struck under Yusuf's successor, `Ali, no further coins of Miknasa are known until 543h when a dinar was produced while the city was undergoing its final siege by the Almohads.

109
ALMORAVID (MURABITUN), `ALI B. YUSUF (500-537h)
Dinar, Balansiya (Valencia) 504h

WEIGHT: 4.03g
REFERENCE: Hazard 224
CONDITION: *Good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,800-2,200

110
ALMORAVID (MURABITUN), `ALI B. YUSUF (500-537h)
Dinar, Gharnata (Granada) 521h

REVERSE: *wazn qadim,* 'old weight', in border between field and margin
WEIGHT: 4.09g
REFERENCE: Hazard 255
CONDITION: *Good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,500-3,000

111
ALMORAVID (MURABITUN), `ALI B. YUSUF
Dinar, Gharnata (Granada) 522h

REVERSE: *wazn qadim,* 'old weight', in border between field and margin
WEIGHT: 4.10g
REFERENCE: Hazard 256
CONDITION: *Almost extremely fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,500-3,000

112
IDRISID CONTEMPORARY, MA`ZUZ B. TALUT (223-224h)
Dirham, Anjerhan 223h

OBVERSE: In field, between lines of *kalima: al-`adil Allah | mawlad*
REVERSE: In field, above and below: *`Abdallah | Ma`zuz ibn Talut*
WEIGHT: 1.98g
REFERENCE: Album 433
CONDITION: *On a tight flan and obverse off-centre, very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

NOTE: A Kharijite leader, Ma`zuz b. Talut was long dead by the time coins were struck in his name. Album gives the mint-name as Ijerhan, but the additional letter above the 'j' is clearly visible on this specimen and Anjerhan appears to be correct.

113
`ALAWI SHARIFS, SIDI MUHAMMAD III (1171-1204h/1757-1790m)
Silver mithqal or 10-dirhams, Tetuan 1195h

OBVERSE: Qur`an 9:34 (part): 'To those who hoard gold and silver and do not spend it in God's way, proclaim the news of dire punishment'
REVERSE: Mint and date
WEIGHT: 28.18g
REFERENCES: Eustache 193; Album 597 RR; Dav. 46
CONDITION: *Collector's number '1883' neatly scratched at 11 o'clock on reverse, good very fine and attractively toned, rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

114
IKHSHIDID, ABU'L-QASIM UNUJUR (335-349h)
Gold presentation dinar, Misr 346h

OBVERSE: letter *kaf* below field
WEIGHT: 4.23g
REFERENCE: cf Bacharach 64 [diameter not given]
CONDITION: *Double-striking in reverse field, extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-5,000

NOTE: With exquisite calligraphy, this beautiful coin has been struck from specially-prepared dies on a broad flan (26mm; most Ikhshidid dinars of this period vary from 21-23mm in diameter). Bacharach only records a single specimen of this mint and date, unfortunately without including any technical data.

115
FATIMID, AL-MAHDI (297-322h)
Dinar, no mint name 316h

OBVERSE: In field: *`Abdallah* above, *amir al-mu`minin* below
REVERSE: In field: *al-Imam* above, *al-Mahdi billah* below
WEIGHT: 4.19g
REFERENCES: Nicol 97
CONDITION: *Possibly from a ring-mount, otherwise very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

NOTE: It is thought that these early dinars without mint-names were struck in Sijilmasa (see Album 688A note). Nicol only records a single example of this date.

116
FATIMID, AL-MU`IZZ (341-365h)
Quarter-dinar, al-Mansuriya 342h

WEIGHT : 1.02g
REFERENCES :Nicol 389
CONDITION: *Very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

NOTE: Between 341 and 343h al-Mu`izz struck a series of full and fractional dinars at al-Mansuriya which have exquisite calligraphy and strongly Shi`ite legends. The inner margin on the obverse of this coin bears an abbreviated form of 'Renewer of the Sunna of Muhammad, greatest among Messengers, and heir to the nobility of the Rightly Guided Imams'.

117
FATIMID, AL-`AZIZ (365-386h)
Dinar, Filistin 374h

WEIGHT: 4.16g
REFERENCES: Nicol 676
CONDITION: *Coarsely struck on reverse, very fine/good fine*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,200

118
FATIMID, AL-`AZIZ (365-386h)
Dinar, Makka 380h

WEIGHT: 2.73g
REFERENCE: Nicol 746, *this piece*
CONDITION: *Very fine, of the highest rarity and historically important*

ESTIMATE: £50,000-70,000

NOTE: AN EXCESSIVELY RARE FATIMID GOLD DINAR FROM THE HOLY CITY OF MAKKA

Although the Fatimids exercised intermittent control over Makka they appear to have struck coins there no more frequently than the Abbasids did. There is no evidence that al-`Aziz himself had any direct involvement with Makka in this year although it was certainly a significant one for the Fatimid state. The celebrated vizier Ya`qub b. Kilis died in 380h and was much mourned, while construction of the great mosque of Bab al-Futuh was also begun in this year.

This coin is the single example cited by Nicol, although when his book was published he was not able to confirm the source.

119
FATIMID, AL-HAKIM (386-411h)
Dinar, al-Mahdiya 387h

OBVERSE: In margin: Qur`an 6:115 (outer); mint/date formula (inner)
REVERSE: In margin: Qur`an 4:54 (outer); Qur`an 9:33 (inner)
WEIGHT: 3.93g
REFERENCES: Nicol 1208 = Qatar 2496 *(same dies)*
CONDITION: *Some clipping with areas of loss to outer margin on each side, otherwise very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

NOTE: This one-year type is only known from al-Mahdiya in this year, and Nicol records just a single specimen in Qatar. The additional verses from the Qur`an translate as 'The laws of your Lord are perfect in truth and justice and his laws cannot be changed; he is all-seeing and all knowing' (6:115) and 'Are they so jealous of others for what God in His generosity has given to them? Even so We had given the Book and the Law to Abraham's family, and given them great power' (4:54)

‡120
FATIMID, AL-HAKIM
Dinar, Dimashq 396h

WEIGHT: 3.78g
REFERENCES: Nicol 906 = SICA 6, 419 *(same dies)*
CONDITION: *Good very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-4,000

NOTE: One example of this mint and date listed by Nicol.

121
FATIMID, AL-ZAHIR (411-427h) / AL-HAKIM (386-411h)
Double obverse mule dinar, Misr 412h/409h

OBVERSE: Outer margin: *Bismillah duriba hadha al-dinar bi-Misr sanat ihda `ashra wa arba` miat*
Inner margin: *`Abd Allah wa walihi `Ali Abu'l-Hasan al-Imam*
Centre, in two lines: *al-Zahir li-I`zaz Din | Allah amir al-mu`minin*
REVERSE: Margin: *Bismillah duriba hadha al-dinar bi-Misr sanat tis`a wa arba` miat*
Centre, in four lines: *`Abd Allah wa walihi | al-Imam al-Hakim bi-amr Allah | amir al-mu`minin wa `abd al-rahim | wali `ahd al-muslimin*
WEIGHT: 4.13g
REFERENCES: cf Nicol 1511 (obverse) / 1102 (reverse)
CONDITION: *Very fine, an unpublished mule, extremely rare and unusual*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-4,000

NOTE: This remarkable coin is evidently a mule struck from two obverse dies. Both are from the same mint (Misr), but while one cites al-Hakim and is dated 409h, the other names his successor al-Zahir and is dated 412h. It is difficult to see how such an error could have occurred given that the types of al-Hakim and al-Zahir are quite different, but 412h appears to be the first year in which dinars of al-Zahir were struck in Egypt and a mint worker who was not yet familiar with the new coinage may conceivably have used an old die by mistake. It may also be relevant that the mint of al-Mansuriya continued to strike dinars in the name of al-Hakim until at least 413h (Nicol 1180-1186), by which time his successor had been reigning for well over a year.

‡122
FATIMID, AL-MUSTANSIR (427-487h)
Dinar, Dimashq 444h

WEIGHT: 4.09g
REFERENCES: Nicol 1730
CONDITION: *Very fine to good very fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

123
CRUSADER KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, ANONYMOUS
Gold bezant, 'al-Qahira', possibly '575'h

OBVERSE: Legends in three concentric circles around name of *Yusuf b. Ayyub* (Saladin) in centre
REVERSE: Legends in three concentric circles around *al-Imam al-Hasan* in centre; the innermost circle of legend naming the Abbasid caliph al-Mustadi
WEIGHT: 4.35g
REFERENCES: cf Balog 12-17 for the Ayyubid prototype; cf CCS 8 (=BY 52) for the only other published imitation of a Saladin dinar
CONDITION: *Very fine and extremely rare, apparently unpublished*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

NOTE: This coin is an imitation of a dinar of Saladin's first issue as independent ruler. The prototype must therefore bear a year between 570-575h, and the surviving traces of the date legend here suggest 575h as the most probable.

The present specimen appears to be the first published Crusader imitation of this issue, and only the second recorded example of *any* Crusader imitation of a Saladin dinar. The coin published by Balog and Yvon (BY 52) copies Saladin's second issue and names al-Mustadi's successor, al-Nasir.

124
NORMANS OF SICILY, WILLIAM I (AD 1131-1166 / 525-561h)
Dinar, Madinat al-Mahdiya 549h

MARGINS (on both sides) (outer): *duriba bi-amr al-Hadi bi-amr Allah al-malik Ghilialm bi-madinat al-Mahdiya sanat tisa` wa arba`in khams mi`at*
(inner): *al-hamdu lillah haqq hamidahu, kama huwa ahl-hu wa mustahiqq-hu*
OBVERSE: In centre: *al-Hadi | bi-amr Allah*
REVERSE: In centre: *al-malik | Ghilialm*
WEIGHT: 4.03g
REFERENCE: Lorente/Ibrahim 221 *(same reverse die)*

CONDITION: *Twice pierced, very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

NOTE: The important port of al-Mahdiya, located on the coast of Tunisia, was founded by the Fatimid caliph al-Mahdi on the site of a city destroyed during the Arab conquest of North Africa. For many years it was the capital of the Fatimid caliphate, but the last coins appear to have been struck there in the 460s (Nicol 2238ff) and the city was sacked by a combined fleet from Pisa and Genoa in 479h. The Normans under Roger II captured it in 542h and held it for eighteen years before it was retaken by the Almohads.

The phrase *al-hamdu lillah haqq hamidahu,* 'Praise be to God, it is fitting to praise Him,' was used by William as his personal signature *(`alama)* on Arabic documents in the Norman court. The practice of using a phrase in this way, normally beginning *al-hamdu lillah,* originated under the Fatimids and was used instead of the ruler's personal name.

125
**AMIRS OF `ATHAR,** `ALI B. MUHAMMAD (fl. 362-370h)
Dinar, `Athar 362h

REVERSE: In field: *Amr bihi al-amir | Abu'l-Hasan | `Ali bin Muhammad*
WEIGHT: 2.75g
REFERENCES: Album D1070 RRR
CONDITION: *Struck from rusty dies, very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

NOTE: Album records no coins of this ruler before 368h, and the present piece allows us to extend his *floruit* by a further six years.

126
QARMATID, AL-HASAN B. AHMAD WITH THE CHIEF SAYYIDS (361-364h)
Dinar, Dimashq 361h

OBVERSE: In field: *la ilaha illa | Allah wahdahu | la sharik lahu | al-Sayyid | al-Ra'is*
REVERSE: In field: *lillah | Muhammad | rasul Allah | sali Allah `alayhi | wa `ala Allah | al-Muti` lillah | al-Hasan bin Ahmad*
WEIGHT: 3.36g
REFERENCES: Spink Zurich auction 18, 18 February 1986, lot 102 *(same obverse die)*
CONDITION: *Almost extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

NOTE: The Qarmatids were a radical Isma`ili sect originally based in the area which now comprises Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. They briefly took control of parts of Greater Syria following the collapse of Ikhshidid rule there, issuing coins from the former Ikhshidid mints of Dimashq, Filistin and Tabariya before these were brought under Fatimid authority.

As Isma`ilis, the Qarmatids did not acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Abbasid caliphs, and the appearance of al-Muti` on this coin is therefore puzzling. It may simply have been inherited from the earlier Ikhshidid coinage, which Qarmatid dinars closely resemble in layout and design.

127
GOVERNORS OF OMAN, AHMAD B. HILAL (fl. 290-312h)
Dirham, `Uman 290h

REVERSE: In field: *Ahmad* below
WEIGHT: 3.02g
REFERENCES: *Oman* p. 129; Album F1160
CONDITION: *Some marginal weakness but with clear mint and date, almost very fine for issue and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

128
BUWAYHIDS OF OMAN, FAKHR AL-DAWLA AND SAMSAM AL-DAWLA
Dinar, `Uman 382h

WEIGHT: 4.21g
REFERENCES: cf *Oman* p.135 [dirham]; Treadwell Um382G [but obverse field arranged as Um382b]
CONDITION: *Some weakness in margins, good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

‡129
BATINITE RULERS OF ALAMUT, `ALA AL-DIN MUHAMMAD III (618-653h)
Fractional dirham

OBVERSE: *`Ala al-din | wa'l-din*
REVERSE: *al-mawlana | al-`azam*
WEIGHT: 1.78g
REFERENCE: Album 1921A RR
CONDITION: *Well-centred for the type, very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

130
KINGDOM OF SYRIA, FAISAL B. AL-HUSSAIN (1338h / 8 March- 24 July 1920m)
Dinar, no mint name (Damascus) 1338h / 1920m

OBVERSE: Crowned shield within wreath with inscription around and date below
REVERSE: Tughra within wreath with crown above
REFERENCE: KM 67
CONDITION: *Coarsely struck with small inclusion in obverse field, small obverse die-flaw at 7 o'clock and evidence of machining on reverse die with parallel circles within wreath; minimal wear and retaining some lustre, about extremely fine for issue and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £20,000-30,000

NOTE: The Arab Kingdom of Syria existed officially from 8 March - 24 July 1920 and this coin is one of very few to document Syria's brief experience of monarchy. Supported by British troops Faisal b. al-Hussain entered Damascus in October 1918 and announced the creation of an independent Arab constitutional government. However this provoked strong disagreement between the British and the French, which rumbled on throughout 1919 and into 1920. On 8 March 1920 the Syrian National Congress proclaimed Faisal as king of a Syria with boundaries which encompassed Lebanon and Palestine, an arrangement which France would not tolerate. The San Remo Conference gave France a mandate to govern Syria and, having crushed Syrian opposition at the Battle of Maysalun, French forces entered Damascus on 24 July. Syria and Lebanon came under French control while the British received a mandate to govern Palestine and Mosul.

Faisal himself was expelled from Syria and lived for a few months in England before being created king of Iraq in August 1921.

131
SELJUQ OF RUM, KAYQUBAD I (616-634h)
Dinar, Siwas 621h

WEIGHT: 4.49g
REFERENCE: cf Broome 179 [620h]; Album A1211.2 RRR
CONDITION: *Extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-5,000

132
SELJUQ OF RUM, GHIYATH AL-DIN KAYKHUSRAW II (634-644h)
Dinar, Qunya 635h

WEIGHT: 4.51g
REFERENCES: Broome 234; Artuk 1108
CONDITION: *About extremely fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-2,500

133
SELJUQ OF RUM, GHIYATH AL-DIN KAYKHUSRAW II
Dinar, Dar al-Mulk Qunya 642h

OBVERSE: In margin: citing the `Abbasid caliph *al-Musta`sim billah*
REVERSE: In field: naming the Sultan as *Ghiyath al-dunya wa'l-din Kaykhusraw bin Kayqubad*
WEIGHT: 4.50g
REFERENCES: Broome 249; Hinrichs 660
CONDITION: *About uncirculated*

ESTIMATE: £1,800-2,200

134
SELJUQ OF RUM, `IZZ AL-DIN KAYKA'US (644-647h)
Dinar, Dar al-Mulk Qunya 644h

OBVERSE: In margin: citing the `Abbasid caliph *al-Musta`sim billah*
REVERSE: In field: naming the Sultan as *`Izz al-dunya wa'l-din Abu'l-Fath Kaykawus bin Kaykhusraw*
WEIGHT: 4.49g
REFERENCES: Broome 309; Artuk 1121
CONDITION: *Lustrous, practically as struck*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-2,500

NOTE: The mint-name and last two digits of the date are slightly abbreviated on this type

135
SELJUQ OF RUM, THE THREE BROTHERS (647-657h)
Dinar, Qunya 648h

OBVERSE: naming the `Abbasid caliph *al-Musta`sim billah,* mint and date below
REVERSE: naming the three brothers as *`Izz al-dunya wa'l-din Kayka`us wa Rukn al-dunya wa'l-din Qilij Arslan wa `Ala al-dunya wa'l-din Kayqubad bin* (sic) *Kaykhusraw*
WEIGHT: 4.54g
REFERENCE: Tevhid 1286
CONDITION: *An exceptional striking, virtually as issued and brilliant*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-2,500

136
OTTOMAN, MEHMED II (SECOND REIGN, 855-886h)
Sultani, Qustantaniya 883h

WEIGHT: 3.49g
REFERENCE: Pere 80
CONDITION: *Light deposit, otherwise almost extremely fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,800-2,200

NOTE: Sultanis of Mehmed II are the earliest Ottoman gold coins.

137
OTTOMAN, SELIM II (974-982h)
Sultani, Amasya 974h

WEIGHT: 3.49g
REFERENCE: Pere 226
CONDITION: *Some striking weakness on both sides, minor edge marks, otherwise very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

138
OTTOMAN, AHMED I (1012-1016h)
Sultani, Tunus 1013h

WEIGHT: 3.43g
REFERENCE: Pere 363 *var.*
CONDITION: *Faint edge marks, about very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

139
OTTOMAN, MUSTAFA II (1106-1115)
Jadid ashrafi, Orduyu Humayun 1106h

WEIGHT: 3.50g
REFERENCE: Pere 489
CONDITION: *Very fine, obverse better, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

140
SAMANID, NASR B. AHMAD (301-331h)
Dinar, Bukhara 301h

REVERSE: In field: *lillah* | *Muhammad* | *rasul Allah* | *al-Muqtadir billah* | *Nasr b. Ahmad*
WEIGHT: 4.23g
REFERENCE: cf Bernardi type 269 [this mint not listed]
CONDITION: *Creased and scuffed, fine only but extremely rare and apparently unpublished*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

NOTE: This appears to be the earliest known Islamic gold coin from the famous city of Bukhara, struck in the year that Ahmad b. Isma`il, Nasr's predecessor, was murdered and laid to rest there. This coin may well have been struck to commemorate the eight-year-old Nasr's accession.

141
SAMANID, NASR B. AHMAD (301-331h)
Donative dinar with broad margins, Naysabur 305h

REVERSE: Name of Nasr b. Ahmad in *naskhi* script
WEIGHT: 4.61g
REFERENCE: Bernardi 269Pj, citing a single example of this type with fine style and broad margins
CONDITION: *Minor deposit, small flan fault on reverse, very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

142
SAMANID, NASR B. AHMAD (301-331h)
Dinar, al-Shash 312h

OBVERSE: Ornament above field, braided *lam-alifs* in *kalima*
REVERSE: Two-line border between field and margin with annulets =0=000=0=000=0=000=0=000=
WEIGHT: 4.26g
REFERENCES: cf Bernardi 269Qf
CONDITION: *Almost extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

NOTE: Although dinars naming Nasr b. Ahmad and the Abbasid caliph al-Muqtadir were struck for nearly twenty years, issues from al-Shash are extremely rare. Bernardi records a total of just five dinars from this mint, dated 304h, 308h and 310h, and so the present coin appears to be the latest known date for the issue. With its ornate and beautifully engraved calligraphy it may have been prepared as a presentation piece.

143
SAMANID, NASR B. AHMAD
Donative dirham, al-Khuttal 317h

WEIGHT: 7.09g
REFERENCES: cf SNAT XIVc, 1186 [standard dirham, dated 313h]
CONDITION: *Scratches in border on obverse, otherwise very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

144
`ALIDS OF TABARISTAN, AL-HASAN B. AL-QASIM ('AL-RIDA MIN AL MUHAMMAD,' 316h)
Dinar, al-Muhammadiya 316h

OBVERSE: Outer margin: Qur`an 22:39, 'Permission is granted to those who fight because they were oppressed; God is surely able to give help to them."
Inner margin: mint and date
In field: *al-Muwaffaq billah | ash-hadu an la ilaha illa | allah wahdahu la sharik lahu*
REVERSE: Margin: Qur`an 33:33, 'God desires to remove impurities from you, O ye who live in this house, and to cleanse and bring out the best in you.'
In field: *lillah | Muhammad | rasul Allah | al-Rida min Al Muhammad*
WEIGHT: 4.25g
REFERENCE: Bernardi 369 RRR = Sotheby's, 25 May 2000, lot 426; *Rayy* – [cf 160c]
CONDITION: *Minor weakness in margins, otherwise very fine to good very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

NOTE: This is the much rarer variety of `Alid coinage struck at al-Muhammadiya in this year, with specially-chosen quotations from the Qur`an used for the marginal inscriptions. Al-Hasan b. al-Qasim was an `Alid leader based in Tabaristan. He briefly captured Rayy from the Samanids in 316h, but rivals took advantage of his absence to invade Tabaristan and he was killed in battle later that year by Mardawij b. Ziyar. His titles on the reverse of this coin reveal that al-Hasan had assumed the title of 'The Chosen One of the Family of Muhammad.'

145
ZIYARID, BISUTUN B. WUSHMGIR (357-367h)
Dinar, Amul 362h

OBVERSE: *la ilaha illa Allah | wahdahu la sharik lahu | al-Muti` lillah*
REVERSE : *lillah | Muhammad rasul Allah | Rukn al-dawla Abu `Ali | Zahir al-dawla | Abu Mansur | Wushmgir*
WEIGHT : 4.06g
REFERENCES : cf Stern 52 [dirham]; Album 1532 RRR
CONDITION: *Obverse scrape, very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

146
ZIYARID, QABUS B. WUSHMGIR, FIRST REIGN (367-371h)
Dinar, Jurjan 370h

OBVERSE: *la ilaha illa lillah | Qabus b. Wushmgir*
REVERSE: *lillah | Muhammad rasul Allah | al-Ta`i lillah*
WEIGHT: 2.78g
REFERENCES: Album 1532
CONDITION: *Very fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

147
BUWAYHID, `IMAD Al-DAWLA and RUKN AL-DAWLA
Dinar, al-Karaj 335h

OBVERSE: Edge with border of two interlocked cables around legends
REVERSE: In field: *`Imad al-dawla abu- |'l-Hasan Rukn al-dawla | Abu `Ali.* Border as on obverse.
WEIGHT: 2.70g
REFERENCES: Treadwell Ka335G; Kazan 997 [as al-Kufa]
CONDITION: *Uneven striking but about very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

NOTE: The border of two interlocked cables may be intended to symbolise the unity of `Imad al-dawla and Rukn al-dawla in their joint rule.

148
ILKHANID, ABAQA (663-680h)
Dinar, al-Mawsil 675h

OBVERSE: In field: *al-hamdu lillah* above
REVERSE: In field: *Munku* above
WEIGHT: 5.83g
REFERENCE: cf Diler 66 [dated 673h]
CONDITION: *On a slightly small flan with minor losses to outer margins, otherwise good very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

NOTE: This remarkable type still bears the name of Mungka Khan, who had died some years previously in 658h. A similar type is known for the following year (Diler 67) with *lillah al-amr* instead of *al-hamdu lillah* in the obverse field.

149
ILKHANID, ABU SA`ID (716-736h)
Dinar, Pul-i Aras 723h

OBVERSE: *Kalima* within diamond-shaped border with small lobe on each side, names of the *rashidun* around
REVERSE: Sultan's name and titles within triangle with slightly curved sides each with small lobe, mint and date around
WEIGHT: 9.06g
REFERENCE: cf Diler 504 [silver]
CONDITION: *Areas of flat striking on each side, otherwise almost extremely fine and apparently unpublished in gold*

ESTIMATE: £3,000-5,000

150
ILKHANID, ARPA KHAN (736h)
Dinar, Khuy 736h

REVERSE: name of Sultan written in Arabic
WEIGHT: 7.63g
REFERENCE: cf Diler 686 [mint not listed]
CONDITION: *Small peck-mark in outer margin, almost extremely fine with virtually no striking weakness, exceptionally rare thus*
ESTIMATE: £7,000-10,000

NOTE: Apparently an unpublished mint for the ruler. All gold coinage of Arpa Khan is excessively rare.

151
ILKHANID, MUHAMMAD KHAN (736-738h)
Dinar, al-Basra 738h

OBVERSE: Type B (legends within polylobe)
REVERSE: Type B (legends within polylobe with six loops)
WEIGHT: 4.93g
REFERENCE: Diler 696
CONDITION: *On an irregular flan, struck slightly off-centre, good fine to almost very fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £4,000-6,000

152
ILKHANID, SATI BEG (739-740h)
Dinar, Baghdad 739h

OBVERSE: Legends in quadrilobe with stars in angles
REVERSE: Legends in six-lobed border
WEIGHT: 3.77g
REFERENCE: cf Diler 721 (in silver)
CONDITION: *Scratches on obverse, good fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £5,000-8,000

NOTE: Although Sati Beg was a ruling queen, this variety gives her title in the masculine form *al-sultan al-`adil.* The feminine *al-sultana al-`adila* is also sometimes found on her coinage, and the two versions seem to have been used indiscriminately.

153
ILKHANID, JAHAN TIMUR (740-741h)
Dinar, Arzinjan 740h

OBVERSE: *Kalima* within looped quadrilobe, names of the *rashidun* around
REVERSE: Sultan's name and titles within looped pentagon, mint and date around
WEIGHT: 2.89g
REFERENCE: cf Diler 760 (in silver)
CONDITION: *Good very fine and excessively rare*

ESTIMATE: £10,000-15,000

NOTE: Diler lists no gold coinage whatsoever for Jahan Timur, and the present coin appears to be the first dinar of this rare sultan to be published.

154
ILKHANID, SULAYMAN KHAN (739-746)
Dinar, Mardin 740h

OBVERSE: *Kalima* in square frame which has knots midway along each side and four elaborate knotwork ornaments in the corners; names of the *rashidun* around.
REVERSE: Sultan's name and titles within circular border containing mint and date and with pellets-in-annulets at cardinal points
WEIGHT: 7.40g
REFERENCE: cf Diler 766 [silver]
CONDITION: *Minor weak areas, almost extremely fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

155
ILKHANID, SULAYMAN KHAN
Dinar, Tabriz 741h

OBVERSE: *Kalima* in square frame which has knots midway along each side and four elaborate knotwork ornaments in the corners; names of the *rashidun* around.
REVERSE: *al-Sultan* | *Sulayman Khan* **in Uighur** | *khallida Allah Mulkahu* | *Tabriz,* within circular border containing mint and date and with pellets-in-annulets at cardinal points
WEIGHT: 8.71g
REFERENCE: cf Diler 766 [Sultan's name **in Arabic]**
CONDITION: *Minor weakness in margins, about extremely fine and very rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

NOTE: Apparently unpublished with the Sultan's name in Uighur instead of Arabic.

156
ILKHANID, SULAYMAN KHAN
Dinar, Maragha 74x (almost certainly 741 or 742h)

OBVERSE: Legends in octolobe
REVERSE: Legends in octolobe with Sultan's name in Uighur; mint and date around
WEIGHT: 8.93g
REFERENCE: cf Diler 773 [mint not listed for type]
CONDITION: *On a thick, irregular flan, some weak striking in margins, almost very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

157
JALAYRID, SHAYKH HASAN BUZURG (736-757h)
Dinar, Baghdad 754h

OBVERSE: *Kalima* in three lines with mint-name interspersed; names of the four *rashidun* around
REVERSE: ruler's titles in square with *tamgha* in centre, date around
WEIGHT: 5.27g
REFERENCE: Kazan 1056 *(same dies)*
CONDITION: *Good fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,200

158
JALAYRID, Sultan Husayn I (776-784h)
Dinar, Baghdad 776h

OBVERSE: *Kalima* in three lines with mint-name interspersed; names of the four *rashidun* around
REVERSE: ruler's titles within six-pointed star, date around
WEIGHT: 8.17g
REFERENCE: cf Rabino pl. VII, 15 [mint legend with *Baghdad* above *duriba*]
CONDITION: *Good fine to very fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,200

159
JALAYRID, SULTAN AHMAD (784-813h)
Dinar, Baghdad 787h

OBVERSE: Square *kalima* in angular Kufic with mint-name in centre, names of the four *rashidun* around
REVERSE: Ruler's name and titles in three lines, date around
WEIGHT: 5.22g
REFERENCE: Rabino pl. VII, 24
CONDITION: *Minor marginal weakness but clear mint and date, good very fine/very fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,200

160
JALAYRID, SULTAN AHMAD
Dinar, Baghdad 787 or 789h

OBVERSE: Square *kalima* in angular Kufic with mint-name in centre, names of the four *rashidun* around
REVERSE: Ruler's name and titles in four lines, date around
WEIGHT: 6.57g
REFERENCES: Apparently unpublished; cf Rabino p. VII, 24 [different reverse legend]
CONDITION: *Good very fine/very fine, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

161
JALAYRID, SULTAN AHMAD
Dinar, Dar al-Salam Baghdad 796h

OBVERSE: In field: *Dar al-Salam Baghdad* below
REVERSE: In field: *mughith | amir al-mu`minin | al-din Allah Ahmad | a`aza Allah ansarahu*
WEIGHT: 5.16g
REFERENCES: Album 2309; Rabino pl. VII, 21 [date read as 776h]
CONDITION: *Almost extremely fine and evenly struck, rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,000-1,500

162
JALAYRID, SULTAN AHMAD
Dinar, Hilla 798h

OBVERSE: Square *kalima* in angular Kufic with mint-name in centre, names of the four *rashidun* around
REVERSE: Ruler's name and titles in three lines, date around
WEIGHT: 8.45g
REFERENCES: cf Rabino p.108 for a dirham of this mint
CONDITION: *Very fine to good very fine and extremely rare, apparently unpublished*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

163
JALAYRID, SULTAN AHMAD
Half-dinar, Huwayza 8xx (possibly 804h)

OBVERSE: *Kalima* in three lines, names of the four *rashidun* around
REVERSE: Square frame containing ruler's name and titles in three lines with mint-name interspersed, date around
WEIGHT: 2.18g
REFERENCES: Apparently unpublished
CONDITION: *Marginal weakness, otherwise about extremely fine and extremely rare*

ESTIMATE: £1,500-2,000

NOTE: Rabino (op. cit., p.102) does not list Huwayza as a Jalayrid mint, and Diler knew of no Islamic dinars of Huwayza struck by any Islamic dynasty. The only recorded Jalayrid coin from Huwayza appears to be a single dirham published by al-Bakri (op. cit.) in 1973, which unfortunately lacked a legible date.

164
QAJAR, FATH `ALI SHAH (1212-1250h)
Toman, Tihran 1248/1249h

OBVERSE: Sultan kneeling on throne slightly to right, cartouche in right field
REVERSE: Mint and date within elaborate cartouche in central band, ornaments above and below
WEIGHT: 3.32g
REFERENCE: cf Rabino 577 (obverse) / 575 (reverse)
CONDITION: *Minor marks on edge, good very fine and rare*

ESTIMATE: £2,000-3,000

END OF SALE

REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS

al-Bakri	al-Bakri, M.D., 'Nuqud al-dawlat al-Jalai'riya al-Mahfuzat fi'l-Mathaf al-`Iraqi', *Sumer,* vol. XXV, Baghdad, 1973
Album	Album, S., *A Checklist of Islamic Coins, Third Edition,* Santa Rosa, 2012
ANS	American Numismatic Society, New York
Artuk	Artuk, I. and C. Artuk, *Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Teshirdeki Islâmî Sikkeler Katalogu,* 2 volumes, Istanbul, 1971, 1974
Bacharach	Bacharach, J.L., *Islamic History through Coins. An analysis and catalogue of tenth-century Ikhshidid coinage,* Cairo and New York, 2006
Balaguer	Balaguer Prunes, A.M., *Las emisiones transicionales arabe-musulmanas de Hispania,* Barcelona, 1976
Balog	Balog, P., *The Coinage of the Ayyubids,* London, 1980
BY	Balog, P. and Yvon, J., 'Monnaies a legends arabes de l'Orient latin,' *Revue Numismatique,* 6th Series, vol. 1 (1958), pp. 133-168
Bates	Bates, M.L., 'Khurasani Revolutionaries and al-Mahdi's Title,' in Daftary, F. and Meri, J.W. [eds], *Culture and Memory in Medieval Islam: Essays in Honour of Wilferd Madelung,* London 2003
Bernardi	Bernardi, G., *Arabic Gold Coins Corpus I,* Trieste, 2010
BMC	Lane Poole, S., *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum, Vol. I: The Coins of the Eastern Khaleefehs in the British Museum,* London, 1875
Broome	Broome, M. [edited by Novák, V.], *A Survey of the Coinage of the Seljuqs of Rum,* London, 2011
CCS	Malloy, A.G. *et al., Coins of the Crusader States,* New York, 1994
CUS	Miles, G.C., *The Coinage of the Umayyads of Spain,* 2 volumes, New York, 1950
Dav.	Davenport, J.S., *The Dollars of Africa, Asia & Oceania,* Illinois, 1969
Diler	Diler, Ö., *Islamic Mints,* 3 volumes, Istanbul, 2009
	idem, Ilkhans. Coinage of the Persian Mongols, Istanbul, 2006
Eustache	Eustache, D., *Corpus des monnaies 'Alawites: collection de la Banque du Maroc et autres collections mondiales, publiques et privées,* Rabat, 1984
Gaube	Gaube, H., *Arabosasanidische Numismatik,* Braunschweig, 1973
Hazard	Hazard, H., *The Numismatic History of Late Medieval North Africa,* New York, 1952
Hinrichs	Hinrichs, J-C., *Dinars of the Seljuks of Anatolia,* in *Oriental Splendour – Islamic Art from German Private Collections. An Exhibition of the Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe Hamburg,* Hamburg, 1993
Ilisch	Ilisch, L., 'Münzgeschenke und Geschenkmünzen in der mittelalterlichen islamischen Welt', *Münstersche Numismatische Zeitung,* volumes XIV, 2 – XV, 1, 1984-1985
Jafar	Jafar, Y., *The Seljuq Period in Baghdad 447-552H. A Numismatic and Historical Study,* London, 2011
Kazan	*The Coinage of Islam. Collection of William Kazan,* Beirut, 1983
Klat	Klat, M.G., *Catalogue of the Post-Reform Dirhams. The Umayyad Dynasty,* London, 2002
Lavoix	Lavoix, H., *Catalogue des monnaies musulmanes de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Vol. I: Khalifes Orientaux,* Paris, 1887

Lorente/ Ibrahim	Lorente, J.J. and Ibrahim, T., *Numismatica de Ceuta Musulmana,* Madrid, 1987
Lowick	Lowick, N. [ed Savage, E.], *Early `Abbasid Coinage: A Type Corpus,* unpublished typescript, nd
Malek	Malek, H.M., *The Dabuyid Ispahbads and Early `Abbasid Governors of Tabaristan: History and Numismatics,* London, 2004
Nicol	Nicol, N.D., *A Corpus of Fatimid Coins,* Trieste, 2006
Oman	[Darley-Doran, R.], *History of Currency in the Sultanate of Oman,* Muscat, 1990/1411
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Qatar	al-`Ush, M., *et al., Arab Islamic Coins preserved in the National Museum of Qatar,* 3 volumes: I: Doha, 1984 (Arabic); Doha, 2003 (English) II: Doha, 2003 III: Doha, 2005
Rabino	Rabino di Borgomale, H.L., 'Coins of the Jala'ir, ara Koyunlu, Musha`sha` and Ak Koyunlu Dynasties,' *Numismatic Chronicle,* 6th Series, vol. 10 (1950), pp. 94-139. *idem,* [ed. M. Moshiri], *Album of Coins, Medals, and Seals of the Shahs of Iran (1500-1948),* reprinted Tehran, 1974
RIC	Miles, G.C., *Rare Islamic Coins, ANS NNM* 118, New York, 1950
SCC	Shams Eshragh, A., *Silver Coinage of the Caliphs,* London, 2010
Sears	Sears, S.D., 'Before Caliphal Coins: Transitional Drahms of the Umayyad North,' *AJN* Second Series, vol. 15 (2003), pp.77-110
Shaker	*Islamic Gold: Umayyad Dinars from the Collection of H.E. Sheikh Ghassan I. Shaker,* London, 2004
SICA	*Sylloge of Islamic Coins in the Ashmolean:* [Album, S. and Goodwin, T.], *Volume 1: The Pre-Reform Coinage of the Early Islamic Period,* Oxford, 2002
SNAT	*Sylloge Numorum Arabicorum Tübingen:* [Schwarz, F.] *Volume XIVc: Balkh und die Landschaften am oberen Oxus,* Berlin 2002
Tevhid	Tevhid, A., *Meskukat-i Kadime-i Islamiye,* Constantinople, 1321h/1903
Treadwell	Treadwell, L., *Buyid Coinage. A Die Corpus (322-445 A.H.),* Oxford, 2001 *idem,* 'The "Orans" Drachms of Bishr ibn Marwan and the Figural Coinage of the Early Marwanid Period,' in Johns, J. [ed.], *Bayt al-Maqdis, Jerusalem and Early Islam,* Oxford Studies in Islamic Art, Vol. IX, Part Two, Oxford, 1999
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Wurtzel	Wurtzel, C., 'The Coinage of the Umayyad Revolutionaries,' *ANS MN* 23 (1978), pp. 161-199

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(a) The contractual relationship of Morton & Eden Ltd. and Sellers with prospective Buyers is governed by:-
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(b) These Conditions of Business are not assignable by any Buyer without M&E's prior written consent, but are binding on Bidders' successors, assigns and representatives.

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